| L Number | Hits | Search Text | DB | Time stamp |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 19 | (quer$3 near4 (classif$5 cluster$3)) and (context$1 near3 vector$1) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/07/28 14:54 |
| 5 | 24 | (quer$3 near3 context$1 ) same (context$1 near3 vector$1) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/07/28 14:54 |
| 6 | 3 | (quer$3 near3 classif$6) and (context$1 near3 vector$3) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/07/28 14:55 |
| 7 | 1 | US-6502091-B1.DID. and 6502091.PN. and (6502091.PN. and (6502091.pn. and (user$4 same context$4))) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/07/28 14:55 |
| 8 | 24 | (((analyz$3 pars$3) near5 quer$3 ) and ((histor$3 log$3) near5 quer$3)) and ((classif$4 cluste4$3) near5 quer$3) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/07/28 14:55 |
| 9 | 1 | 6502091.PN. and (6502091.PN. and (6502091.pn. and (user$4 same context$4))) and ((quer$3 near3 context$1 ) same (context$1 near3 vector$1)) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/07/28 14:55 |
| 10 | 0 | 6502091.PN. and (6502091.PN. and (6502091.pn. and (user$4 same context$4))) and ((((analyz$3 pars$3) near5 quer$3 ) and ((histor$3 log$3) near5 quer$3)) and ((classif$4 cluste4$3) near5 quer$3)) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/07/28 14:56 |
| 11 | 13 | ((user$3 near5 interact$4 near5 (stat$3 data information)) (user$4 near5 (histor$4 log$4))) same (user$4 near5 context$4 near5 (vector$4 classif$4 cluster$4)) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/07/28 14:56 |
| 12 | 0 | (6502091.PN. and (6502091.pn. and (user$4 same context$4))) and ((((analyz$3 pars$3) near5 quer$3 ) and ((histor$3 log$3) near5 quer$3)) and ((classif$4 cluste4$3) near5 quer$3)) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/07/28 14:56 |
| 13 | 0 | ((((analyz$3 pars$3) near5 quer$3 ) and ((histor$3 log$3) near5 quer$3)) and ((classif$4 cluste4$3) near5 quer$3)) and (6502091.PN. and (6502091.PN. and (6502091.pn. and (user$4 same context$4))) and ((quer$3 near3 context$1 ) same (context$1 near3 vector$1))) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/07/28 14:56 |
| 14 | 0 | (6502091.PN. and (6502091.PN. and (6502091.pn. and (user$4 same context$4))) and ((quer$3 near3 context$1 ) same (context$1 near3 vector$1))) and ((((analyz$3 pars$3) near5 quer$3 ) and ((histor$3 log$3) near5 quer$3)) and ((classif$4 cluste4$3) near5 quer$3)) and (((user$3 near5 interact$4 near5 (stat$3 data information)) (user$4 near5 (histor$4 log$4))) same (user$4 near5 context$4 near5 (vector$4 classif$4 cluster$4))) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/07/28 14:56 |
| 15 | 0 | ((((analyz$3 pars$3) near5 quer$3 ) and ((histor$3 log$3) near5 quer$3)) and ((classif$4 cluste4$3) near5 quer$3)) and (((user$3 near5 interact$4 near5 (stat$3 data information)) (user$4 near5 (histor$4 log$4))) same (user$4 near5 context$4 near5 (vector$4 classif$4 cluster$4))) and ( (6502091.PN. and (6502091.pn. and (user$4 same context$4))) and ((((analyz$3 pars$3) near5 quer$3 ) and ((histor$3 log$3) near5 quer$3)) and ((classif$4 cluste4$3) near5 quer$3))) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/07/28 14:56 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | 0 | (((user$3 near5 interact$4 near5 (stat$3 data information)) (user$4 near5 (histor$4 log$4))) same (user$4 near5 context$4 near5 (vector$4 classif$4 cluster$4))) and ( (6502091.PN. and (6502091.pn. and (user$4 same context$4))) and ((((analyz$3 pars$3) near5 quer$3 ) and ((histor$3 log$3) near5 quer$3)) and ((classif$4 cluste4$3) near5 quer$3))) and ( ((((analyz$3 pars$3) near5 quer$3 ) and ((histor$3 log$3) near5 quer$3)) and ((classif$4 cluste4$3) near5 quer$3)) and (6502091.PN. and (6502091.PN. and (6502091.pn. and (user$4 same context$4))) and ((quer$3 near3 context$1 ) same (context$1 near3 vector$1)))) and ( (6502091.PN. and (6502091.PN. and (6502091.pn. and (user$4 same context$4))) and ((quer$3 near3 context$1 ) same (context$1 near3 vector$1))) and ((((analyz$3 pars$3) near5 quer$3 ) and ((histor$3 log$3) near5 quer$3)) and ((classif$4 cluste4$3) near5 quer$3)) and (((user$3 near5 interact$4 near5 (stat$3 data information)) (user$4 near5 (histor$4 log$4))) same (user$4 near5 context$4 near5 (vector$4 classif$4 cluster$4))) ) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/07/28 14:56 |
| 17 | 0 | ( (6502091.PN. and (6502091.pn. and (user$4 same context$4))) and ((((analyz$3 pars$3) near5 quer$3 ) and ((histor$3 log$3) near5 quer$3)) and ((classif$4 cluste4$3) near5 quer$3))) and ( ((((analyz$3 pars$3) near5 quer$3 ) and ((histor$3 log$3) near5 quer$3)) and ((classif$4 cluste4$3) near5 quer$3)) and (6502091.PN. and (6502091.PN. and (6502091.pn. and (user$4 same context$4))) and ((quer$3 near3 context$1 ) same (context$1 near3 vector$1)))) and ( (6502091.PN. and (6502091.PN. and (6502091.pn. and (user$4 same context$4))) and ((quer$3 near3 context$1 ) same (context$1 near3 vector$1))) and ((((analyz$3 pars$3) near5 quer$3 ) and ((histor$3 log$3) near5 quer$3)) and ((classif$4 cluste4$3) near5 quer$3)) and (((user$3 near5 interact$4 near5 (stat$3 data information)) (user$4 near5 (histor$4 log$4))) same (user$4 near5 context$4 near5 (vector$4 classif$4 cluster$4))) ) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/07/28 14:56 |
| - | 19 | context$1 near4 attribut$3 near4 database$1 | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 10:17 |
| - | 641 | context$3 near2 vector$3 | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/02/11 08:09 |
| - | 2 | 5303361.pn. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 13:47 |
| - | 2 | 5321833.pn. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/02/11 10:52 |
| - | 2 | 5524187.pn. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/02/11 10:53 |
| - | 2 | 5546516.pn. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/02/11 10:53 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | 2 | 5600835.pn. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/02/11 10:54 |
| - | 2 | 5608899.pn. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/02/11 10:54 |
| - | 2 | 5619709.pn. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/02/11 10:54 |
| - | 2 | 5710899.pn. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/02/11 10:55 |
| - | 2 | 5754939.pn. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/02/11 10:55 |
| - | 2 | 5768578.pn. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/02/11 10:56 |
| - | 2 | 5930501.pn. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/02/11 11:02 |
| - | 2 | 5826260.pn. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/02/11 11:03 |
| - | 2 | 5446891.pn. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/02/11 11:03 |
| - | 26 | quer$3 near7 (context$3 near2 vector$3) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/07/16 10:32 |
| - | 3 | quer$3 near4 context$1 near4 classif$6 | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/07/16 10:34 |
| - | 715 | quer$3 near4 context$1 | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/07/16 10:39 |
| - | 599 | quer$3 near3 context$1 | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/07/16 10:35 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | 20 | (quer$3 near3 context$1 ) same (context$1 near3 vector$1) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/07/28 14:54 |
| - | 27 | (quer$3 near3 context$1 ) and (context$1 near3 vector$1) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/07/16 10:55 |
| - | 16 | quer$3 near3 context$1 near3 vector$1 | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/07/16 10:42 |
| - | 165 | quer$3 near3 classif$6 | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/07/16 10:42 |
| - | 3 | (quer$3 near3 classif$6) and (context$1 near3 vector$3) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/07/28 14:54 |
| - | 342 | intelligen$4 near3 quer$3 | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/07/16 10:44 |
| - | 9 | (intelligen$4 near3 quer$3) and (context$1 near3 vector$3) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/07/16 10:45 |
| - | 26 | quer$3 near4 (context$3 near2 vector$3) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/07/16 10:46 |
| - | 502 | quer$4 near4 (classif$5 cluster$3) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/07/16 10:55 |
| - | 14 | (quer$4 near4 (classif$5 cluster$3)) and (context$1 near3 vector$1) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/07/28 14:54 |
| - | 53 | (quer$4 near4 (classif$5 cluster$3)) same vector$1 | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/07/16 11:04 |
| - | 19 | context$1 near3 attribut$3 near3 database$1 | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/07/16 15:45 |
| - | 0 | 6327590.pn and (context$1 near5 vector$1) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/07/25 09:22 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | 0 | 6327590.pn and (context$1 near10 vector$1) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/07/25 09:21 |
| - | 0 | 6327590.pn and (context$1 same vector$1) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/07/25 09:21 |
| - | 0 | 6327590.pn and (context$1 and vector$1) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/07/25 09:22 |
| - | 1 | 6327590.pn. and (context$1 near5 vector$1) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/07/25 09:22 |
| - | 1 | 6327590.pn. and (context$1 near10 vector$1) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/07/25 09:22 |
| - | 1 | 6327590.pn. and (context$1 same vector$1) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/07/25 10:34 |
| - | 293 | user near3 quer$3 near4 record$1 | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/07/25 10:35 |
| - | 36 | ( user near3 quer$3 near4 record$1) and ((analyz$4 pars$3) near4 record$1) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/07/25 10:36 |
| - | 37 | ( user near3 quer$3 near4 record$1) and ((analyz$4 pars$3) near4 record$3) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/07/25 10:41 |
| - | 2071 | (analyz$4 pars$3) near5 quer$3 | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/07/25 10:59 |
| - | 385 | ((analyz$4 pars$3) near5 quer$3 ) and ((histor$3 log$3) near5 quer$3) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/07/25 10:48 |
| - | 18 | (((analyz$4 pars$3) near5 quer$3 ) and ((histor$3 log$3) near5 quer$3)) and ((classif$4 cluste4$3) near5 quer$3) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/07/28 14:55 |
| - | 2096 | record$3 near3 quer$3 | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/07/25 10:48 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | 1479 | record$3 near2 quer$3 | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/07/25 10:48 |
| - | 266 | (record$3 near2 quer$3 ) and ((analyz$4 pars$3) near5 quer$3) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/07/25 10:49 |
| - | 109 | ((record$3 near2 quer$3 ) and ((analyz$4 pars$3) near5 quer$3)) and (classif$4 cluster$3) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/07/25 10:54 |
| - | 42 | quer$3 near3 log$1 near3 file$1 | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/07/25 10:59 |
| - | 1247 | usag$3 near3 log$3 | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/07/25 10:59 |
| - | 11 | (usag$3 near3 log$3) and ((analyz$4 pars$3) near5 quer$3) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2003/07/25 11:00 |
| - | 47991 | (user$4 near5 interact$4 near5 (stat$3 data information)) (user$4 near5 (histor$4 log$4)) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/24 15:56 |
| - | 12 | ((user$4 near5 interact$4 near5 (stat$3 data information)) (user$4 near5 (histor$4 log$4))) same (user$4 near5 context$4 near5 (vector$4 classif$4 cluster$4)) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/07/28 14:55 |
| - | 789 | (user$4 near5 quer$4 near5 (histor$4 log$4)) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/24 16:01 |
| - | 3 | ( (user$4 near5 quer$4 near5 (histor$4 log$4))) same (user$4 near5 context$4 near5 (vector$4 classif$4 cluster$4)) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/24 15:58 |
| - | 3731 | ( quer$4 near5 (histor$4 log$4)) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/24 15:58 |
| - | 5 | ( ( quer$4 near5 (histor$4 log$4))) same (user$4 near5 context$4 near5 (vector$4 classif$4 cluster$4)) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/24 16:00 |
| - | 15 | ( ( quer$4 near5 (histor$4 log$4))) and (user$4 near5 context$4 near5 (vector$4 classif$4 cluster$4)) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/24 16:09 |

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| - | 8 | ( ( quer$4 near5 (histor$4 log$4))) same ( context$4 near5 (vector$4 classif$4 cluster$4)) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/24 16:02 |
| - | 40987 | (user$4 near5 (histor$4 log$4)) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/24 16:01 |
| - | 12 | ( (user$4 near5 (histor$4 log$4))) same ( context$4 near5 (vector$4 classif$4 cluster$4)) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/24 16:02 |
| - | 3 | "09/778146" | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/24 16:09 |
| - | 1 | 6456978.pn. AND (receiv$4 same quer$4) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/24 16:15 |
| - | 1 | 6456978.pn. AND (context$4 samer vector$4) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/24 16:16 |
| - | 1 | (6456978.pn. AND (receiv$4 same quer$4)) and (6456978.pn. AND (context$4 samer vector$4)) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/24 16:16 |
| - | 1 | 6456978.pn. AND (context$4 same vector$4) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/24 16:17 |
| - | 1 | (6456978.pn. AND (context$4 same vector$4)) and (6456978.pn. AND (context$4 samer vector$4)) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/24 16:17 |
| - | 1 | 6456978.pn. AND (user$4 near10 context$4 ) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/24 16:17 |
| - | 1 | ((6456978.pn. AND (context$4 same vector$4)) and (6456978.pn. AND (context$4 samer vector$4))) and (6456978.pn. AND (user$4 near10 context$4 )) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/24 16:18 |
| - | 0 | 6456978.pn. AND (context$4 near5 attribut$4 ) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/24 16:18 |
| - | 1 | 6456978.pn. AND (context$4 same attribut$4 ) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 09:59 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | 1 | (((6456978.pn. AND (context$4 same vector$4)) and (6456978.pn. AND (context$4 samer vector$4))) and (6456978.pn. AND (user$4 near10 context$4 ))) and (6456978.pn. AND (context$4 same attribut$4 )) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/24 16:19 |
| - | 1 | 6456978.pn. AND (context$4 same attribut$4 ) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 10:01 |
| - | 142 | user$3 near5 quer$4 near5 histor$4 | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 10:18 |
| - | 593 | user$3 near5 quer$4 near5 analy$4 | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 10:18 |
| - | 24 | (user$3 near5 quer$4 near5 histor$4) and (user$3 near5 quer$4 near5 analy$4) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 10:18 |
| - | 1772 | 1or (user$3 near5 quer$4 near5 analy$4) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 10:18 |
| - | 41 | (1or (user$3 near5 quer$4 near5 analy$4)) and (quer$4 near5 (classif$4 cluster$4)) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 10:20 |
| - | 2 | 6519586.pn. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 10:42 |
| - | 4 | 6513032.pn. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 10:42 |
| - | 3 | 6502091.pn. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 10:43 |
| - | 2 | 6490577.pn. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 10:43 |
| - | 2 | 6442526.pn. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 10:44 |
| - | 2 | 6347313.pn. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 10:49 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | 2 | 6282540.pn. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 10:49 |
| - | 2 | 6256633.pn. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 10:59 |
| - | 2 | 6226408.pn. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 11:00 |
| - | 2 | 6173287.pn. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 11:00 |
| - | 2 | 6134541.pn. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 11:01 |
| - | 4 | 601067.pn. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 11:01 |
| - | 2 | 6012067.pn. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 11:02 |
| - | 2 | 6012053.pn. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 11:03 |
| - | 2 | 6009422.pn. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 11:03 |
| - | 2 | 6009422.pn. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 13:48 |
| - | 2 | 5956707.pn. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 13:48 |
| - | 2 | 5802515.pn. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 13:49 |
| - | 2 | 5375244.pn. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 13:50 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | 2 | 5237499.pn. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 13:50 |
| - | 2 | 5021953.pn. | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 13:51 |
| - | 0 | 2003/0018632 | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 13:51 |
| - | 50 | "0018632" | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 13:51 |
| - | 39202 | bays | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 13:51 |
| - | 3885896 | bays et al | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 13:52 |
| - | 8646 | search$4 near5 (histor$4 log$4) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 13:53 |
| - | 161 | (search$4 near5 (histor$4 log$4)) same (classif$4 cluster$3) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 13:56 |
| - | 2 | (((search$4 near5 (histor$4 log$4)) same (classif$4 cluster$3)) and (user$3 near5 context$4)) and vector$3 | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 13:54 |
| - | 15 | ((search$4 near5 (histor$4 log$4)) same (classif$4 cluster$3)) and (user$3 near5 context$4) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 13:54 |
| - | 297213 | 11near5 (classif$4 cluster$3) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 13:56 |
| - | 33 | (search$4 near5 (histor$4 log$4)) near5 (classif$4 cluster$3) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 13:56 |
| - | 0 | 6502091.pn and (user$4 same context$4) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 13:59 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | 2 | 6502091.pn. and (user$4 same context$4) | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 14:21 |
| - | 1 | supervis$4 near5 lean$4 near5 algorithm$3 | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 14:22 |
| - | 119 | supervis$4 near5 learn$4 near5 algorithm$3 | USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB | 2004/02/25 14:22 |

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Search within Results



**1** Technique for automatically correcting words in text 87

Karen Kukich
**ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)** December 1992
Volume 24 Issue 4

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Chien-Chung Huang , Shui-Lung Chuang , Lee-Feng Chien
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Carlo Meghini , Fabrizio Sebastiani , Umberto Straccia

**Journal of the ACM (JACM)** September 2001

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**7** Supporting cooperative and personal surfing with a desktop assistant 80

Hannes Marais , Krishna Bharat

**Proceedings of the 10th annual ACM symposium on User interface software and technology** October 1997

**8** A multilevel approach to intelligent information filtering: model, system, and evaluation 80

J. Mostafa , S. Mukhopadhyay , M. Palakal , W. Lam

**ACM Transactions on Information Systems (TOIS)** October 1997

Volume 15 Issue 4

In information-filtering environments, uncertainties associated with changing interests of the user and the dynamic document stream must be handled efficiently. In this article, a filtering model is proposed that decomposes the overall task into subsystem functionalities and highlights the need for multiple adaptation techniques to cope with uncertainties. A filtering system, SIFTER, has been implemented based on the model, using established techniques in information retrieval and artificia ...

**9** System section: Computer vision techniques for PDA accessibility of in-house video surveillance 77

Rita Cucchiara , Costantino Grana , Andrea Prati , Roberto Vezzani

**First ACM SIGMM international workshop on Video surveillance** November 2003

In this paper we propose an approach to indoor environment surveillance and, in particular, to people behaviour control in home automation context. The reference application is a silent and automatic

control of the behaviour of people living alone in the house and specially conceived for people with limited autonomy (e.g., elders or disabled people). The aim is to detect dangerous events (such as a person falling down) and to react to these events by establishing a remote connection with low-per ...

**10** Semantic annotation and integration: Towards the self-annotating web 77

Philipp Cimiano , Siegfried Handschuh , Steffen Staab

**Proceedings of the 13th conference on World Wide Web** May 2004

The success of the Semantic Web depends on the availability of ontologies as well as on the proliferation of web pages annotated with metadata conforming to these ontologies. Thus, a crucial question is where to acquire these metadata from. In this paper wepropose PANKOW (Pattern-based Annotation through Knowledge on theWeb), a method which employs an unsupervised, pattern-based approach to categorize instances with regard to an ontology. The approach is evaluated against the manual annotations ...

**11** Message classification in the call center 77

Stephan Busemann , Sven Schmeier , Roman G. Arens

**Proceedings of the sixth conference on Applied natural language processing** April 2000

Customer care in technical domains is increasingly based on e-mail communication, allowing for the reproduction of approved solutions. Identifying the customer's problem is often time-consuming, as the problem space changes if new products are launched. This paper describes a new approach to the classification of e-mail requests based on shallow text processing and machine learning techniques. It is implemented within an assistance system for call center agents that is used in a commercial setti ...

**12** Special issue on word sense disambiguation: Introduction to the special issue on word sense disambiguation: the state of the art 77

Nancy Ide , Jean Véronis

**Computational Linguistics** March 1998

Volume 24 Issue 1

**13** Evaluating message understanding systems: an analysis of the third message understanding conference (MUC-3) 77

Nancy Chinchor , David D. Lewis , Lynette Hirschman

**Computational Linguistics** September 1993

Volume 19 Issue 3

This paper describes and analyzes the results of the Third Message Understanding Conference (MUC-3). It reviews the purpose, history, and methodology of the conference, summarizes the participating systems, discusses issues of measuring system effectiveness, describes the linguistic phenomena tests, and provides a critical look at the evaluation in terms of the lessons learned. One of the common problems with evaluations is that the statistical significance of the results is unknown. In the disc ...

**14** Dialogue act modeling for automatic tagging and recognition of conversational speech 77

Andreas Stolcke , Noah Coccaro , Rebecca Bates , Paul Taylor , Carol Van Ess-Dykema , Klaus Ries , Elizabeth Shriberg , Daniel Jurafsky , Rachel Martin , Marie Meteer

**Computational Linguistics** September 2000

Volume 26 Issue 3

We describe a statistical approach for modeling dialogue acts in conversational speech, i.e., speech-act-like units such as STATEMENT, QUESTION, BACKCHANNEL, AGREEMENT, DISAGREEMENT, and APOLOGY. Our model detects and predicts dialogue acts based on lexical, collocational, and prosodic cues, as well as on the discourse coherence of the dialogue act sequence. The dialogue model is based on treating the discourse structure of a conversation as a hidden ...

**15** Data streams (DS): Discovering decision rules from numerical data streams 77

Francisco Ferrer-Troyano , Jesús S. Aguilar-Ruiz , José C. Riquelme
**Proceedings of the 2004 ACM symposium on Applied computing** March 2004

This paper presents a scalable learning algorithm to classify numerical, low dimensionality, high-cardinality, time-changing data streams. Our approach, named SCALLOP, provides a set of decision rules on demand which improves its simplicity and helpfulness for the user. SCALLOP updates the knowledge model every time a new example is read, adding interesting rules and removing out-of-date rules. As the model is dynamic, it maintains the tendency of data. Experimental results with synthetic data s ...

**16** Special issue on learning from imbalanced datasets: Mining with rarity: a unifying framework 77

Gary M. Weiss
**ACM SIGKDD Explorations Newsletter** June 2004
Volume 6 Issue 1

Rare objects are often of great interest and great value. Until recently, however, rarity has not received much attention in the context of data mining. Now, as increasingly complex real-world problems are addressed, rarity, and the related problem of imbalanced data, are taking center stage. This article discusses the role that rare classes and rare cases play in data mining. The problems that can result from these two forms of rarity are described in detail, as are methods for addressing these ...

**17** Maximum likelihood estimation for filtering thresholds 77

Yi Zhang , Jamie Callan
**Proceedings of the 24th annual international ACM SIGIR conference on Research and development in information retrieval** September 2001

Information filtering systems based on statistical retrieval models usually compute a numeric score indicating how well each document matches each profile. Documents with scores above profile-specificdissemination thresholdsare delivered.An optimal dissemination threshold is one that maximizes a given utility function based on the distributions of the scores of relevant and non-relevant documents. The parameters of the distribution can be estimated using releva ...

**18** Reports from related meetings: Interface '99: a data mining overview 77

Arnold Goodman
**ACM SIGKDD Explorations Newsletter** January 2000
Volume 1 Issue 2

This personal overview of Interface '99 is intended to communicate its meaning and relevance to SIGKDD, as well as provide valuable information on trends within the Interface for data miners seeking to learn more about statistics. In addition, it is the newest link in a bridge between the Interface and KDD begun by References 2-4 and the sessions on KDD at Interface '98 and Interface '99.

**19** Survey articles: Web usage mining: discovery and applications of usage patterns from Web data 77

Jaideep Srivastava , Robert Cooley , Mukund Deshpande , Pang-Ning Tan
**ACM SIGKDD Explorations Newsletter** January 2000
Volume 1 Issue 2

Web usage mining is the application of data mining techniques to discover usage patterns from Web data, in order to understand and better serve the needs of Web-based applications. Web usage mining consists of three phases, namely *preprocessing, pattern discovery*, and *pattern analysis*. This paper describes each of these phases in detail. Given its application potential, Web usage mining has seen a rapid increase in interest, from both the research and practice communities. This pap ...

**20** Visualization: Analysis of visualisation requirements for fuzzy systems 77

Binh Pham , Ross Brown
**Proceedings of the 1st international conference on Computer graphics and interactive techniques in Austalasia and South East Asia** February 2003

This paper provides a comprehensive analysis of the working and requirements of fuzzy systems with the view to devise appropriate visualisation framework and techniques for these systems using a user- and task-oriented approach. We firstly discuss the nature of fuzzy data and the essential components of typical fuzzy systems, then categorise different visualisation requirements from three perspectives: user of fuzzy systems, designer of fuzzy systems and designer of visualisation systems. The vi ...

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## Search Results

Search Results for: **[user <and> context <and> database <and> classifier <and> context <and> vector <and> interaction <and> history ]**
Found **45** of **139,988 searched.**

Search within Results



**21** Accepted Posters: Beyond broadcast 77

Kevin Livingston , Mark Dredze , Kristian Hammond , Larry Birnbaum

**Proceedings of the 8th international conference on Intelligent user interfaces** January 2003

The work presented in this paper takes a novel approach to the task of providing information to viewers of broadcast news. Instead of considering the broadcast news as the end product, this work uses it as a starting point to dynamically build an information space for the user to explore. This information space is designed to satisfy the users information needs, by containing more breadth, depth, and points of view than the original broadcast story. The architecture and current implementation ar ...

**22** Papers: collaborating through documents: Augmenting shared personal calendars 77

Joe Tullio , Jeremy Goecks , Elizabeth D. Mynatt , David H. Nguyen

**Proceedings of the 15th annual ACM symposium on User interface software and technology** October 2002

In this paper, we describe Augur, a groupware calendar system to support personal calendaring practices, informal workplace communication, and the socio-technical evolution of the calendar system within a workgroup. Successful design and deployment of groupware calendar systems have been shown to depend on several converging, interacting perspectives. We describe calendar-based work practices as viewed from these perspectives, and present the Augur system in support of them. Augur allows users t ...

**23** Poster session: Automated learning of model classifications 77

Cheuk Yiu Ip , William C. Regli , Leonard Sieger , Ali Shokoufandeh

**Proceedings of the eighth ACM symposium on Solid modeling and applications** June 2003

This paper describes a new approach to automate the classification of solid models using machine learning techniques. Existing approaches, based on group technology, fixed matching algorithms or pre-defined feature sets, impose a priori categorization schemes on engineering data or require significant human labeling of design data. This paper describes a shape learning algorithm and a general technique for "teaching" the algorithm to identify new or hidden classifications that are relevant in ma ...

**24** Industry track papers: From run-time behavior to usage scenarios: an interaction-pattern mining approach 77

Mohammad El-Ramly , Eleni Stroulia , Paul Sorenson

**Proceedings of the eighth ACM SIGKDD international conference on Knowledge discovery and data mining** July 2002

A key challenge facing IT organizations today is their evolution towards adopting e-business practices that gives rise to the need for reengineering their underlying software systems. Any reengineering effort has to be aware of the functional requirements of the subject system, in order not to violate the integrity of its intended uses. However, as software systems get regularly maintained throughout their lifecycle, the documentation of their requirements often become obsolete or get lost. To a ...

**25** Machine learning in automated text categorization 77

Fabrizio Sebastiani

**ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)** March 2002

Volume 34 Issue 1

The automated categorization (or classification) of texts into predefined categories has witnessed a booming interest in the last 10 years, due to the increased availability of documents in digital form and the ensuing need to organize them. In the research community the dominant approach to this problem is based on machine learning techniques: a general inductive process automatically builds a classifier by learning, from a set of preclassified documents, the characteristics of the categories. ...

**26** Scaling question answering to the web 77

Cody Kwok , Oren Etzioni , Daniel S. Weld

**ACM Transactions on Information Systems (TOIS)** July 2001

Volume 19 Issue 3

The wealth of information on the web makes it an attractive resource for seeking quick answers to simple, factual questions such as "e;who was the first American in space?"e; or "e;what is the second tallest mountain in the world?"e; Yet today's most advanced web search services (e.g., Google and AskJeeves) make it surprisingly tedious to locate answers to such questions. In this paper, we extend question-answering techniques, first studied in the information retrieval literature ...

**27** Video Retrieval and Browsing: Comparing discriminating transformations and SVM for learning during multimedia retrieval 77

Xiang Sean Zhou , Thomas S. Huang

**Proceedings of the ninth ACM international conference on Multimedia** October 2001

On-line learning or "relevance feedback" techniques for multimedia information retrieval have been explored from many different points of view: from early heuristic-based feature weighting schemes to recently proposed optimal learning algorithms, probabilistic/Bayesian learning algorithms, boosting techniques, discriminant-EM algorithm, support vector machine, and other kernel-based learning machines. Based on a careful examination of the problem and a detailed analysis of the existing solutions ...

**28** Scaling question answering to the Web 77

Cody C. T. Kwok , Oren Etzioni , Daniel S. Weld

**Proceedings of the tenth international conference on World Wide Web** April 2001

**29** Temporal sequence learning and data reduction for anomaly detection 77

Terran Lane , Carla E. Brodley

**ACM Transactions on Information and System Security (TISSEC)** August 1999

Volume 2 Issue 3

The anomaly-detection problem can be formulated as one of learning to characterize the behaviors of an individual, system, or network in terms of temporal sequences of discrete data. We present an approach on the basis of instance-based learning (IBL) techniques. To cast the anomaly-detection task in an IBL framework, we employ an approach that transforms temporal sequences of discrete, unordered observations into a metric space via a similarity measure that encodes intra-attribute depende ...

**30** User interactions with everyday applications as context for just-in-time information access 77

Jay Budzik , Kristian J. Hammond

**Proceedings of the 5th international conference on Intelligent user interfaces** January 2000

Our central claim is that user interactions with everyday productivity applications (e.g., word processors, Web browsers, etc.) provide rich contextual information that can be leveraged to support just-in-time access to task-relevant information. We discuss the requirements for such systems, and develop a general architecture for systems of this type. As evidence for our claim, we present Watson, a system which gathers contextual information in the form of the text of the document the user ...

**31** The FINITE STRING Newsletter: Abstracts of current literature 77

Computational Linguistics Staff

**Computational Linguistics** January 1987

Volume 13 Issue 1-2

**32** The FINITE STRING newsletter: Abstracts of current literature 77

Computational Linguistics Staff

**Computational Linguistics** April 1986

Volume 12 Issue 2

**33** Challenges in information retrieval and language modeling: report of a workshop held at the center for intelligent information retrieval, University of Massachusetts Amherst, September 2002 77

James Allan , Jay Aslam , Nicholas Belkin , Chris Buckley , Jamie Callan , Bruce Croft , Sue Dumais , Norbert Fuhr , Donna Harman , David J. Harper , Djoerd Hiemstra , Thomas Hofmann , Eduard Hovy , Wessel Kraaij , John Lafferty , Victor Lavrenko , David Lewis , Liz Liddy , R. Manmatha , Andrew McCallum , Jay Ponte , John Prager , Dragomir Radev , Philip Resnik , Stephen Robertson , Roni Rosenfeld , Salim Roukos , Mark Sanderson , Rich Schwartz , Amit Singhal , Alan Smeaton , Howard Turtle , Ellen Voorhees , Ralph Weischedel , Jinxi Xu , ChengXiang Zhai

**ACM SIGIR Forum** April 2003

Volume 37 Issue 1

**34** Evolving data mining into solutions for insights: Scaling mining algorithms to large databases 77

Paul Bradley , Johannes Gehrke , Raghu Ramakrishnan , Ramakrishnan Srikant

**Communications of the ACM** August 2002

Volume 45 Issue 8

Which insights about data structure make it possible to analyze the very large databases collected by Internet, business, scientific, and government applications?

**35** Description and Analysis: ChangeDetector™: a site-level monitoring tool for the WWW 77

Vijay Boyapati , Kristie Chevrier , Avi Finkel , Natalie Glance , Tom Pierce , Robert Stockton , Chip Whitmer

**Proceedings of the eleventh international conference on World Wide Web** May 2002

This paper presents a new challenge for Web monitoring tools: to build a system that can monitor entire web sites effectively. Such a system could potentially be used to discover "silent news" hidden within corporate web sites. Examples of silent news include reorganizations in the executive team of a company or in the retirement of a product line. ChangeDetector, an implemented prototype, addresses this challenge by incorporating a number of machine learning techniques. The principal backend co ...

**36** The proposed new Computing Reviews classification scheme 77

Anthony Ralston
**Communications of the ACM** July 1981
Volume 24 Issue 7

**37** The new (1982) Computing Reviews classification system—final version 77

Jean E. Sammet , Anthony Ralston
**Communications of the ACM** January 1982
Volume 25 Issue 1

**38** A learning agent for wireless news access 77

Daniel Billsus , Michael J. Pazzani , James Chen
**Proceedings of the 5th international conference on Intelligent user interfaces** January 2000

We describe a user interface for wireless information devices, specifically designed to facilitate learning about users' individual interests in daily news stories. User feedback is collected unobtrusively to form the basis for a content-based machine learning algorithm. As a result, the described system can adapt to users' individual interests, reduce the amount of information that needs to be transmitted, and help users access relevant information with minimal effort.

**39** Programming by demonstration: an inductive learning formulation 77

Tessa A. Lau , Daniel S. Weld
**Proceedings of the 4th international conference on Intelligent user interfaces** December 1998

**40** Interactive two-handed gesture interface in 3D virtual environments 77

Hiroaki Nishino , Kouichi Utsumiya , Daisuke Kuraoka , Kenji Yoshioka , Kazuyoshi Korida
**Proceedings of the ACM symposium on Virtual reality software and technology** September 1997

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**Results 21 - 40 of 45** **short listing**

Prev Page 1 2 3 Next Page

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**41** Detection of shifts in user interests for personalized information filtering 77
W. Lam , S. Mukhopadhyay , J. Mostafa , M. Palakal
**Proceedings of the 19th annual international ACM SIGIR conference on Research and development in information retrieval** August 1996

**42** Mining scientific data 77
Usama Fayyad , David Haussler , Paul Stolorz
**Communications of the ACM** November 1996
Volume 39 Issue 11

**43** A multiparadigmatic environment for interacting with databases 77
T. Catarci , M. F. Costabile , A. Massari , L. Saladini , G. Santucci
**ACM SIGCHI Bulletin** July 1996
Volume 28 Issue 3
We present a prototype system to be used for visually accessing heterogeneous databases. The basic idea is to provide the user with several visual representations of data as well as multiple interaction mechanisms for both querying databases and visualizing the query results. Since some visual representations better fit certain user classes, the system adapts to the user's needs by switching to the most appropriate visual representation and interaction mechanism, according to a suitable user mod ...

**44** Pen computing: a technology overview and a vision 77
André Meyer
**ACM SIGCHI Bulletin** July 1995
Volume 27 Issue 3
This work gives an overview of a new technology that is attracting growing interest in public as well as in the computer industry itself. The visible difference from other technologies is in the use of a pen or pencil as the primary means of interaction between a user and a machine, picking up the familiar pen and paper interface metaphor. From this follows a set of consequences that will be analyzed and put into context with other emerging technologies and visions.Starting with a short historic ...

**45** Automated cataloging and analysis of sky survey image databases: the SKICAT system

Usama M. Fayyad , Nicholas Weir , S. Djorgovski

**Proceedings of the second international conference on Information and knowledge management** December 1993

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Prev Page 1 2 3 Next Page

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**3** Computational models: Biologically inspired rule-based multiset programming paradigm for soft-computing 80

E. V. Krishnamurthy , V. K. Murthy , Vikram Krishnamurthy
**Proceedings of the first conference on computing frontiers on Computing frontiers** April 2004

This paper describes a rule-based multiset programming paradigm, as a unifying theme for biological, chemical, DNA, physical and molecular computations. The computations are interpreted as the outcome arising out of deterministic, nondeterministic or stochastic interaction among elements in a multiset object space which includes the environment. These interactions are like chemical reactions and the evolution of the multiset can mimic the biological evolution. Since the reaction rules are inhere ...

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**8** Efficient algorithms for geometric optimization 80

Pankaj K. Agarwal , Micha Sharir

**ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)** December 1998

Volume 30 Issue 4

We review the recent progress in the design of efficient algorithms for various problems in geometric optimization. We present several techniques used to attack these problems, such as parametric searching, geometric alternatives to parametric searching, prune-and-search techniques for linear programming and related problems, and LP-type problems and their efficient solution. We then describe a wide range of applications of these and other techniques to numerous problems in geometric optim ...

**9** Supporting cooperative and personal surfing with a desktop assistant 80

Hannes Marais , Krishna Bharat
**Proceedings of the 10th annual ACM symposium on User interface software and technology** October 1997

**10** A multilevel approach to intelligent information filtering: model, system, and evaluation 80

J. Mostafa , S. Mukhopadhyay , M. Palakal , W. Lam
**ACM Transactions on Information Systems (TOIS)** October 1997
Volume 15 Issue 4

In information-filtering environments, uncertainties associated with changing interests of the user and the dynamic document stream must be handled efficiently. In this article, a filtering model is proposed that decomposes the overall task into subsystem functionalities and highlights the need for multiple adaptation techniques to cope with uncertainties. A filtering system, SIFTER, has been implemented based on the model, using established techniques in information retrieval and artificia ...

**11** Semantic annotation and integration: Towards the self-annotating web 77

Philipp Cimiano , Siegfried Handschuh , Steffen Staab
**Proceedings of the 13th conference on World Wide Web** May 2004

The success of the Semantic Web depends on the availability of ontologies as well as on the proliferation of web pages annotated with metadata conforming to these ontologies. Thus, a crucial question is where to acquire these metadata from. In this paper wepropose PANKOW (Pattern-based Annotation through Knowledge on theWeb), a method which employs an unsupervised, pattern-based approach to categorize instances with regard to an ontology. The approach is evaluated against the manual annotations ...

**12** Message classification in the call center 77

Stephan Busemann , Sven Schmeier , Roman G. Arens
**Proceedings of the sixth conference on Applied natural language processing** April 2000

Customer care in technical domains is increasingly based on e-mail communication, allowing for the reproduction of approved solutions. Identifying the customer's problem is often time-consuming, as the problem space changes if new products are launched. This paper describes a new approach to the classification of e-mail requests based on shallow text processing and machine learning techniques. It is implemented within an assistance system for call center agents that is used in a commercial setti ...

**13** Special issue on word sense disambiguation: Introduction to the special issue on word sense disambiguation: the state of the art 77

Nancy Ide , Jean Véronis
**Computational Linguistics** March 1998
Volume 24 Issue 1

**14** Evaluating message understanding systems: an analysis of the third message understanding conference (MUC-3) 77

Nancy Chinchor , David D. Lewis , Lynette Hirschman
**Computational Linguistics** September 1993
Volume 19 Issue 3

This paper describes and analyzes the results of the Third Message Understanding Conference (MUC-3). It reviews the purpose, history, and methodology of the conference, summarizes the participating systems, discusses issues of measuring system effectiveness, describes the linguistic phenomena tests, and provides a critical look at the evaluation in terms of the lessons learned. One of the common problems with evaluations is that the statistical significance of the results is unknown. In the disc ...

**15** Dialogue act modeling for automatic tagging and recognition of conversational 77

speech
Andreas Stolcke , Noah Coccaro , Rebecca Bates , Paul Taylor , Carol Van Ess-Dykema , Klaus Ries , Elizabeth Shriberg , Daniel Jurafsky , Rachel Martin , Marie Meteer
**Computational Linguistics** September 2000
Volume 26 Issue 3
We describe a statistical approach for modeling dialogue acts in conversational speech, i.e., speech-act-like units such as STATEMENT, QUESTION, BACKCHANNEL, AGREEMENT, DISAGREEMENT, and APOLOGY. Our model detects and predicts dialogue acts based on lexical, collocational, and prosodic cues, as well as on the discourse coherence of the dialogue act sequence. The dialogue model is based on treating the discourse structure of a conversation as a hidden ...

**16** Data streams (DS): Discovering decision rules from numerical data streams 77
Francisco Ferrer-Troyano , Jesús S. Aguilar-Ruiz , José C. Riquelme
**Proceedings of the 2004 ACM symposium on Applied computing** March 2004
This paper presents a scalable learning algorithm to classify numerical, low dimensionality, high-cardinality, time-changing data streams. Our approach, named SCALLOP, provides a set of decision rules on demand which improves its simplicity and helpfulness for the user. SCALLOP updates the knowledge model every time a new example is read, adding interesting rules and removing out-of-date rules. As the model is dynamic, it maintains the tendency of data. Experimental results with synthetic data s ...

**17** Maximum likelihood estimation for filtering thresholds 77
Yi Zhang , Jamie Callan
**Proceedings of the 24th annual international ACM SIGIR conference on Research and development in information retrieval** September 2001
Information filtering systems based on statistical retrieval models usually compute a numeric score indicating how well each document matches each profile. Documents with scores above profile-specificdissemination thresholdsare delivered.An optimal dissemination threshold is one that maximizes a given utility function based on the distributions of the scores of relevant and non-relevant documents. The parameters of the distribution can be estimated using releva ...

**18** Phase tracking and prediction 77
Timothy Sherwood , Suleyman Sair , Brad Calder
**ACM SIGARCH Computer Architecture News , Proceedings of the 30th annual international symposium on Computer architecture** May 2003
Volume 31 Issue 2
In a single second a modern processor can execute billions of instructions. Obtaining a bird's eye view of the behavior of a program at these speeds can be a difficult task when all that is available is cycle by cycle examination. In many programs, behavior is anything but steady state, and understanding the patterns of behavior, at run-time, can unlock a multitude of optimization opportunities.In this paper, we present a unified profiling architecture that can efficiently capture, classify, and ...

**19** Survey articles: Web usage mining: discovery and applications of usage patterns from Web data 77
Jaideep Srivastava , Robert Cooley , Mukund Deshpande , Pang-Ning Tan
**ACM SIGKDD Explorations Newsletter** January 2000
Volume 1 Issue 2
Web usage mining is the application of data mining techniques to discover usage patterns from Web data, in order to understand and better serve the needs of Web-based applications. Web usage mining consists of three phases, namely *preprocessing, pattern discovery*, and *pattern analysis*. This paper describes each of these phases in detail. Given its application potential, Web usage mining has seen a rapid increase in interest, from both the research and practice communities. This pap ...

**20** Visualization: Analysis of visualisation requirements for fuzzy systems 77
Binh Pham , Ross Brown

**Proceedings of the 1st international conference on Computer graphics and interactive techniques in Austalasia and South East Asia** February 2003

This paper provides a comprehensive analysis of the working and requirements of fuzzy systems with the view to devise appropriate visualisation framework and techniques for these systems using a user- and task-oriented approach. We firstly discuss the nature of fuzzy data and the essential components of typical fuzzy systems, then categorise different visualisation requirements from three perspectives: user of fuzzy systems, designer of fuzzy systems and designer of visualisation systems. The vi ...

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## Search Results

Search Results for: **[ query <and> context <and> database <and> classifier <and> context <and> vector <and> interaction <and> history ]**
Found **40** of **139,988 searched.**

Search within Results



**21** Accepted Posters: Beyond broadcast 77

Kevin Livingston , Mark Dredze , Kristian Hammond , Larry Birnbaum
**Proceedings of the 8th international conference on Intelligent user interfaces** January 2003
The work presented in this paper takes a novel approach to the task of providing information to viewers of broadcast news. Instead of considering the broadcast news as the end product, this work uses it as a starting point to dynamically build an information space for the user to explore. This information space is designed to satisfy the users information needs, by containing more breadth, depth, and points of view than the original broadcast story. The architecture and current implementation ar ...

**22** Poster session: Automated learning of model classifications 77

Cheuk Yiu Ip , William C. Regli , Leonard Sieger , Ali Shokoufandeh
**Proceedings of the eighth ACM symposium on Solid modeling and applications** June 2003
This paper describes a new approach to automate the classification of solid models using machine learning techniques. Existing approaches, based on group technology, fixed matching algorithms or pre-defined feature sets, impose a priori categorization schemes on engineering data or require significant human labeling of design data. This paper describes a shape learning algorithm and a general technique for "teaching" the algorithm to identify new or hidden classifications that are relevant in ma ...

**23** Machine learning in automated text categorization 77

Fabrizio Sebastiani
**ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)** March 2002
Volume 34 Issue 1
The automated categorization (or classification) of texts into predefined categories has witnessed a booming interest in the last 10 years, due to the increased availability of documents in digital form and the ensuing need to organize them. In the research community the dominant approach to this problem is based on machine learning techniques: a general inductive process automatically builds a classifier by learning, from a set of preclassified documents, the characteristics of the categories. ...

**24** Scaling question answering to the web 77

Cody Kwok , Oren Etzioni , Daniel S. Weld
**ACM Transactions on Information Systems (TOIS)** July 2001
Volume 19 Issue 3

The wealth of information on the web makes it an attractive resource for seeking quick answers to simple, factual questions such as "e;who was the first American in space?"e; or "e;what is the second tallest mountain in the world?"e; Yet today's most advanced web search services (e.g., Google and AskJeeves) make it surprisingly tedious to locate answers to such questions. In this paper, we extend question-answering techniques, first studied in the information retrieval literature ...

**25** Video Retrieval and Browsing: Comparing discriminating transformations and SVM for learning during multimedia retrieval 77

Xiang Sean Zhou , Thomas S. Huang
**Proceedings of the ninth ACM international conference on Multimedia** October 2001

On-line learning or "relevance feedback" techniques for multimedia information retrieval have been explored from many different points of view: from early heuristic-based feature weighting schemes to recently proposed optimal learning algorithms, probabilistic/Bayesian learning algorithms, boosting techniques, discriminant-EM algorithm, support vector machine, and other kernel-based learning machines. Based on a careful examination of the problem and a detailed analysis of the existing solutions ...

**26** Scaling question answering to the Web 77

Cody C. T. Kwok , Oren Etzioni , Daniel S. Weld
**Proceedings of the tenth international conference on World Wide Web** April 2001

**27** Temporal sequence learning and data reduction for anomaly detection 77

Terran Lane , Carla E. Brodley
**ACM Transactions on Information and System Security (TISSEC)** August 1999
Volume 2 Issue 3

The anomaly-detection problem can be formulated as one of learning to characterize the behaviors of an individual, system, or network in terms of temporal sequences of discrete data. We present an approach on the basis of instance-based learning (IBL) techniques. To cast the anomaly-detection task in an IBL framework, we employ an approach that transforms temporal sequences of discrete, unordered observations into a metric space via a similarity measure that encodes intra-attribute depende ...

**28** User interactions with everyday applications as context for just-in-time information access 77

Jay Budzik , Kristian J. Hammond
**Proceedings of the 5th international conference on Intelligent user interfaces** January 2000

Our central claim is that user interactions with everyday productivity applications (e.g., word processors, Web browsers, etc.) provide rich contextual information that can be leveraged to support just-in-time access to task-relevant information. We discuss the requirements for such systems, and develop a general architecture for systems of this type. As evidence for our claim, we present Watson, a system which gathers contextual information in the form of the text of the document the user ...

**29** The FINITE STRING Newsletter: Abstracts of current literature 77

Computational Linguistics Staff
**Computational Linguistics** January 1987
Volume 13 Issue 1-2

**30** The FINITE STRING newsletter: Abstracts of current literature 77

Computational Linguistics Staff
**Computational Linguistics** April 1986
Volume 12 Issue 2

**31** Challenges in information retrieval and language modeling: report of a workshop held at the center for intelligent information retrieval, University of Massachusetts Amherst, September 2002 77

James Allan , Jay Aslam , Nicholas Belkin , Chris Buckley , Jamie Callan , Bruce Croft , Sue Dumais , Norbert Fuhr , Donna Harman , David J. Harper , Djoerd Hiemstra , Thomas Hofmann , Eduard Hovy , Wessel Kraaij , John Lafferty , Victor Lavrenko , David Lewis , Liz Liddy , R. Manmatha , Andrew McCallum , Jay Ponte , John Prager , Dragomir Radev , Philip Resnik , Stephen Robertson , Roni Rosenfeld , Salim Roukos , Mark Sanderson , Rich Schwartz , Amit Singhal , Alan Smeaton , Howard Turtle , Ellen Voorhees , Ralph Weischedel , Jinxi Xu , ChengXiang Zhai

**ACM SIGIR Forum** April 2003

Volume 37 Issue 1

**32** Description and Analysis: ChangeDetector™: a site-level monitoring tool for the WWW 77

Vijay Boyapati , Kristie Chevrier , Avi Finkel , Natalie Glance , Tom Pierce , Robert Stockton , Chip Whitmer

**Proceedings of the eleventh international conference on World Wide Web** May 2002

This paper presents a new challenge for Web monitoring tools: to build a system that can monitor entire web sites effectively. Such a system could potentially be used to discover "silent news" hidden within corporate web sites. Examples of silent news include reorganizations in the executive team of a company or in the retirement of a product line. ChangeDetector, an implemented prototype, addresses this challenge by incorporating a number of machine learning techniques. The principal backend co ...

**33** The proposed new Computing Reviews classification scheme 77

Anthony Ralston

**Communications of the ACM** July 1981

Volume 24 Issue 7

**34** The new (1982) Computing Reviews classification system—final version 77

Jean E. Sammet , Anthony Ralston

**Communications of the ACM** January 1982

Volume 25 Issue 1

**35** A learning agent for wireless news access 77

Daniel Billsus , Michael J. Pazzani , James Chen

**Proceedings of the 5th international conference on Intelligent user interfaces** January 2000

We describe a user interface for wireless information devices, specifically designed to facilitate learning about users' individual interests in daily news stories. User feedback is collected unobtrusively to form the basis for a content-based machine learning algorithm. As a result, the described system can adapt to users' individual interests, reduce the amount of information that needs to be transmitted, and help users access relevant information with minimal effort.

**36** Detection of shifts in user interests for personalized information filtering 77

W. Lam , S. Mukhopadhyay , J. Mostafa , M. Palakal

**Proceedings of the 19th annual international ACM SIGIR conference on Research and development in information retrieval** August 1996

**37** Mining scientific data 77

Usama Fayyad , David Haussler , Paul Stolorz

**Communications of the ACM** November 1996

Volume 39 Issue 11

**38** A multiparadigmatic environment for interacting with databases 77

T. Catarci , M. F. Costabile , A. Massari , L. Saladini , G. Santucci
**ACM SIGCHI Bulletin** July 1996
Volume 28 Issue 3

We present a prototype system to be used for visually accessing heterogeneous databases. The basic idea is to provide the user with several visual representations of data as well as multiple interaction mechanisms for both querying databases and visualizing the query results. Since some visual representations better fit certain user classes, the system adapts to the user's needs by switching to the most appropriate visual representation and interaction mechanism, according to a suitable user mod ...

**39** Pen computing: a technology overview and a vision 77

André Meyer
**ACM SIGCHI Bulletin** July 1995
Volume 27 Issue 3

This work gives an overview of a new technology that is attracting growing interest in public as well as in the computer industry itself. The visible difference from other technologies is in the use of a pen or pencil as the primary means of interaction between a user and a machine, picking up the familiar pen and paper interface metaphor. From this follows a set of consequences that will be analyzed and put into context with other emerging technologies and visions.Starting with a short historic ...

**40** Automated cataloging and analysis of sky survey image databases: the SKICAT system 77

Usama M. Fayyad , Nicholas Weir , S. Djorgovski
**Proceedings of the second international conference on Information and knowledge management** December 1993

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**Results 21 - 40 of 40** **short listing**

Prev Page 1 2 3 Next Page

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# Search Results

Search Results for: **[ query <and> context <and> database <and> classifier <and> context <and> vector <and> supervised <and>unsupervised ]**
Found **30** of **139,988 searched.**

Search within Results



**1** Survey articles: Data mining for hypertext: a tutorial survey 87%

Soumen Chakrabarti
**ACM SIGKDD Explorations Newsletter** January 2000
Volume 1 Issue 2

With over 800 million pages covering most areas of human endeavor, the World-wide Web is a fertile ground for data mining research to make a difference to the effectiveness of information search. Today, Web surfers access the Web through two dominant interfaces: clicking on hyperlinks and searching via keyword queries. This process is often tentative and unsatisfactory. Better support is needed for expressing one's information need and dealing with a search result in more structured ways than av ...

**2** Selective sampling for example-based word sense disambiguation 85%

Atsushi Fujii , Takenobu Tokunaga , Kentaro Inui , Hozumi Tanaka
**Computational Linguistics** December 1998
Volume 24 Issue 4

This paper proposes an efficient example sampling method for example-based word sense disambiguation systems. To construct a database of practical size, a considerable overhead for manual sense disambiguation (overhead for supervision) is required. In addition, the time complexity of searching a large-sized database poses a considerable problem (overhead for search). To counter these problems, our method selectively samples a smaller-sized effective subset from a given example set for use in wor ...

**3** Machine learning in automated text categorization 82%

Fabrizio Sebastiani
**ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)** March 2002
Volume 34 Issue 1

The automated categorization (or classification) of texts into predefined categories has witnessed a booming interest in the last 10 years, due to the increased availability of documents in digital form and the ensuing need to organize them. In the research community the dominant approach to this problem is based on machine learning techniques: a general inductive process automatically builds a

classifier by learning, from a set of preclassified documents, the characteristics of the categories. ...

**4** Learning classifiers: Liveclassifier: creating hierarchical text classifiers through web corpora 82%

Chien-Chung Huang , Shui-Lung Chuang , Lee-Feng Chien
**Proceedings of the 13th conference on World Wide Web** May 2004

Many Web information services utilize techniques of information extraction(IE) to collect important facts from the Web. To create more advanced services, one possible method is to discover thematic information from the collected facts through text classification. However, most conventional text classification techniques rely on manual-labelled corpora and are thus ill-suited to cooperate with Web information services with open domains. In this work, we present a system named LiveClassifier that ...

**5** Data clustering: a review 82%

A. K. Jain , M. N. Murty , P. J. Flynn
**ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)** September 1999
Volume 31 Issue 3

Clustering is the unsupervised classification of patterns (observations, data items, or feature vectors) into groups (clusters). The clustering problem has been addressed in many contexts and by researchers in many disciplines; this reflects its broad appeal and usefulness as one of the steps in exploratory data analysis. However, clustering is a difficult problem combinatorially, and differences in assumptions and contexts in different communities has made the transfer of useful generic co ...

**6** Exploration of text collections with hierarchical feature maps 82%

Dieter Merkl
**ACM SIGIR Forum , Proceedings of the 20th annual international ACM SIGIR conference on Research and development in information retrieval** July 1997
Volume 31 Issue SI

**7** Special issue on word sense disambiguation: Disambiguating highly ambiguous words 80%

Geoffrey Towell , Ellen M. Voorhees
**Computational Linguistics** March 1998
Volume 24 Issue 1

A word sense disambiguator that is able to distinguish among the many senses of common words that are found in general-purpose, broad-coverage lexicons would be useful. For example, experiments have shown that, given accurate sense disambiguation, the lexical relations encoded in lexicons such as WordNet can be exploited to improve the effectiveness of information retrieval systems. This paper describes a classifier whose accuracy may be sufficient for such a purpose. The classifier combines the ...

**8** Special issue on special feature: Sufficient dimensionality reduction 80%

Amir Globerson , Naftali Tishby
**The Journal of Machine Learning Research** March 2003
Volume 3

Dimensionality reduction of empirical co-occurrence data is a fundamental problem in unsupervised learning. It is also a well studied problem in statistics known as the analysis of cross-classified data. One principled approach to this problem is to represent the data in low dimension with minimal loss of (mutual) information contained in the original data. In this paper we introduce an information theoretic nonlinear method for finding such a most informative dimension reduction. In contrast wi ...

**9** Enhanced hypertext categorization using hyperlinks 80%

Soumen Chakrabarti , Byron Dom , Piotr Indyk
**ACM SIGMOD Record , Proceedings of the 1998 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data** June 1998
Volume 27 Issue 2

A major challenge in indexing unstructured hypertext databases is to automatically extract meta-data that enables structured search using topic taxonomies, circumvents keyword ambiguity, and improves the quality of search and profile-based routing and filtering. Therefore, an accurate classifier is an essential component of a hypertext database. Hyperlinks pose new problems not addressed in the extensive text classification literature. Links clearly contain high-quality semantic clues that ...

**10** Automated techniques for managing collections: Machine learning for information architecture in a large governmental website 77%

Miles Efron , Jonathan Elsas , Gary Marchionini , Junliang Zhang
**Proceedings of the 2004 joint ACM/IEEE conference on Digital libraries** June 2004

This paper describes ongoing research into the application of machine learning techniques for improving access to governmental information in complex digital libraries. Under the auspices of the GovStat Project, our goal is to identify a small number of semantically valid concepts that adequately spans the intellectual domain of a collection. The goal of this discovery is twofold. First we desire a practical aid for information architects. Second, automatically derived document-concept relations ...

**11** Word sense disambiguation of adjectives using probabilistic networks 77%

Gerald Chao , Michael G. Dyer
**Proceedings of the 17th conference on Computational linguistics - Volume 1** July 2000

In this paper, word sense disambiguation (WSD) accuracy achievable by a probabilistic classifier, using very minimal training sets, is investigated. We made the assumption that there are *no* tagged corpora available and identified what information, needed by an accurate WSD system, can and cannot be automatically obtained. The lesson learned can then be used to focus on what knowledge needs manual annotation. Our system, named Bayesian Hierarchical Disambiguator (BHD), uses the Internet, a ...

**12** Image retrieval: A bootstrapping approach to annotating large image collection 77%

HuaMin Feng , Tat-Seng Chua
**Proceedings of the 5th ACM SIGMM international workshop on Multimedia information retrieval** November 2003

Huge amount of manual efforts are required to annotate large image/video archives with text annotations. Several recent works attempted to automate this task by employing supervised learning approaches to associate visual information extracted in segmented images with semantic concepts provided by associated text. The main limitation of such approaches, however, is that large labeled training corpus is still needed for effective learning, and semantically meaningful segmentation for images is in ...

**13** Special issue on word sense disambiguation: Topical clustering of MRD senses based on information retrieval techniques 77%

Jen Nan Chen , Jason S. Chang
**Computational Linguistics** March 1998
Volume 24 Issue 1

This paper describes a heuristic approach capable of automatically clustering senses in a machine-readable dictionary (MRD). Including these clusters in the MRD-based lexical database offers several positive benefits for word sense disambiguation (WSD). First, the clusters can be used as a coarser sense division, so unnecessarily fine sense distinction can be avoided. The clustered entries in the MRD can also be used as materials for supervised training to develop a WSD system. Furthermore, if t ...

**14** Special issue on word sense disambiguation: Introduction to the special issue on word sense disambiguation: the state of the art 77%

Nancy Ide , Jean Véronis
**Computational Linguistics** March 1998
Volume 24 Issue 1

**15** Video Retrieval and Browsing: Comparing discriminating transformations and SVM for learning during multimedia retrieval 77%

Xiang Sean Zhou , Thomas S. Huang
**Proceedings of the ninth ACM international conference on Multimedia** October 2001

On-line learning or "relevance feedback" techniques for multimedia information retrieval have been explored from many different points of view: from early heuristic-based feature weighting schemes to recently proposed optimal learning algorithms, probabilistic/Bayesian learning algorithms, boosting techniques, discriminant-EM algorithm, support vector machine, and other kernel-based learning machines. Based on a careful examination of the problem and a detailed analysis of the existing solutions ...

**16** Adaptive information filtering: detecting changes in text streams 77%

Carsten Lanquillon , Ingrid Renz
**Proceedings of the eighth international conference on Information and knowledge management** November 1999

The task of information filtering is to classify documents from a stream as either relevant or non-relevant according to a particular user interest with the objective to reduce information load. When using an information filter in an environment that is changing with time, methods for adapting the filter should be considered in order to retain classification accuracy. We favor a methodology that attempts to detect changes and adapts the information filter only if inevitable in order to mini ...

**17** Content-based book recommending using learning for text categorization 77%

Raymond J. Mooney , Loriene Roy
**Proceedings of the fifth ACM conference on Digital libraries** June 2000

Recommender systems improve access to relevant products and information by making personalized suggestions based on previous examples of a user's likes and dislikes. Most existing recommender systems use collaborative filtering methods that base recommendations on other users' preferences. By contrast,content-based methods use information about an item itself to make suggestions.This approach has the advantage of being able to recommend previously unrated items to users with unique interes ...

**18** Learnable visual keywords for image classification 77%

Joo-Hwee Lim
**Proceedings of the fourth ACM conference on Digital libraries** August 1999

**19** Web mining research: a survey 77%

Raymond Kosala , Hendrik Blockeel
**ACM SIGKDD Explorations Newsletter** June 2000
Volume 2 Issue 1

**20** Knowledge management session 4: indexing: Bootstrapping for hierarchical document classification 77%

Giordano Adami , Paolo Avesani , Diego Sona
**Proceedings of the twelfth international conference on Information and knowledge management** November 2003

Managing the hierarchical organization of data is starting to play a key role in the knowledge

management community due to the great amount of human resources needed to create and maintain these organized repositories of information. Machine learning community has in part addressed this problem by developing hierarchical supervised classifiers that help maintainers to categorize new resources within given hierarchies. Although such learning models succeed in exploiting relational knowledge, they ...

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# Search Results

Search Results for: **[ query <and> context <and> database <and> classifier <and> context <and> vector <and> supervised <and>unsupervised ]**
Found **30** of **139,988 searched.**

Search within Results



**21** Challenges in information retrieval and language modeling: report of a workshop held at the center for intelligent information retrieval, University of Massachusetts Amherst, September 2002 77%

James Allan , Jay Aslam , Nicholas Belkin , Chris Buckley , Jamie Callan , Bruce Croft , Sue Dumais , Norbert Fuhr , Donna Harman , David J. Harper , Djoerd Hiemstra , Thomas Hofmann , Eduard Hovy , Wessel Kraaij , John Lafferty , Victor Lavrenko , David Lewis , Liz Liddy , R. Manmatha , Andrew McCallum , Jay Ponte , John Prager , Dragomir Radev , Philip Resnik , Stephen Robertson , Roni Rosenfeld , Salim Roukos , Mark Sanderson , Rich Schwartz , Amit Singhal , Alan Smeaton , Howard Turtle , Ellen Voorhees , Ralph Weischedel , Jinxi Xu , ChengXiang Zhai
**ACM SIGIR Forum** April 2003
Volume 37 Issue 1

**22** Special issue on Machine learning methods for text and images: Matching words and pictures 77%

Kobus Barnard , Pinar Duygulu , David Forsyth , Nando de Freitas , David M. Blei , Michael I. Jordan
**The Journal of Machine Learning Research** March 2003
Volume 3

We present a new approach for modeling multi-modal data sets, focusing on the specific case of segmented images with associated text. Learning the joint distribution of image regions and words has many applications. We consider in detail predicting words associated with whole images (auto-annotation) and corresponding to particular image regions (region naming). Auto-annotation might help organize and access large collections of images. Region naming is a model of object recognition as a process ...

**23** Learning with mixtures of trees 77%

Marina Meila , Michael I. Jordan
**The Journal of Machine Learning Research** September 2001
Volume 1

This paper describes the mixtures-of-trees model, a probabilistic model for discrete multidimensional

domains. Mixtures-of-trees generalize the probabilistic trees of Chow and Liu (1968) in a different and complementary direction to that of Bayesian networks. We present efficient algorithms for learning mixtures-of-trees models in maximum likelihood and Bayesian frameworks. We also discuss additional efficiencies that can be obtained when data are "sparse," and we present data structures and alg ...

**24** A comparative study for domain ontology guided feature extraction 77%

Bill B. Wang , R. I. Bob Mckay , Hussein A. Abbass , Michael Barlow

**Proceedings of the twenty-sixth Australasian computer science conference on Conference in research and practice in information technology - Volume 16** February 2003

We introduced a novel method employing a hierarchical domain ontology structure to extract features representing documents in our previous publication (Wang 2002). All raw words in the training documents are mapped to concepts in a concept hierarchy derived from the domain ontology. Based on these concepts, a concept hierarchy is established for the training document space, using is-a relationships defined in the domain ontology. An optimum concept set may be obtained by searching the concept hi ...

**25** Scalable feature selection, classification and signature generation for organizing large text databases into hierarchical topic taxonomies 77%

Soumen Chakrabarti , Byron Dom , Rakesh Agrawal , Prabhakar Raghavan

**The VLDB Journal — The International Journal on Very Large Data Bases** August 1998

Volume 7 Issue 3

We explore how to organize large text databases hierarchically by topic to aid better searching, browsing and filtering. Many corpora, such as internet directories, digital libraries, and patent databases are manually organized into topic hierarchies, also called *taxonomies*. Similar to indices for relational data, taxonomies make search and access more efficient. However, the exponential growth in the volume of on-line textual information makes it nearly impossible to maintain such taxono ...

**26** Summarization: The use of unlabeled data to improve supervised learning for text summarization 77%

Massih-Reza Amini , Patrick Gallinari

**Proceedings of the 25th annual international ACM SIGIR conference on Research and development in information retrieval** August 2002

With the huge amount of information available electronically, there is an increasing demand for automatic text summarization systems. The use of machine learning techniques for this task allows one to adapt summaries to the user needs and to the corpus characteristics. These desirable properties have motivated an increasing amount of work in this field over the last few years. Most approaches attempt to generate summaries by extracting sentence segments and adopt the supervised learning paradigm ...

**27** Fast supervised dimensionality reduction algorithm with applications to document categorization & retrieval 77%

George Karypis , Eui-Hong (Sam) Han

**Proceedings of the ninth international conference on Information and knowledge management** November 2000

**28** Hypertext data mining (tutorial AM-1) 77%

Soumen Chakrabarti

**Tutorial notes of the sixth ACM SIGKDD international conference on Knowledge discovery and data mining** August 2000

**29** Classification and regression: money *can* grow on trees 77%

Johannes Gehrke , Wie-Yin Loh , Raghu Ramakrishnan
**Tutorial notes of the fifth ACM SIGKDD international conference on Knowledge discovery and data mining** August 1999

With over 800 million pages covering most areas of human endeavor, the World-wide Web is a fertile ground for data mining research to make a difference to the effectiveness of information search. Today, Web surfers access the Web through two dominant interfaces clicking on hyperlinks and searching via keyword queries This process is often tentative and unsatisfactory Better support is needed for expressing one's information need and dealing with a search result in more structured ways than ...

**30** An evaluation of phrasal and clustered representations on a text categorization task 77%

David D. Lewis
**Proceedings of the 15th annual international ACM SIGIR conference on Research and development in information retrieval** June 1992

Syntactic phrase indexing and term clustering have been widely explored as text representation techniques for text retrieval. In this paper we study the properties of phrasal and clustered indexing languages on a text categorization task, enabling us to study their properties in isolation from query interpretation issues. We show that optimal effectiveness occurs when using only a small proportion of the indexing terms available, and that effectiveness peaks at a higher feature set size and ...

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**Results 21 - 30 of 30** **short listing**

Prev Page 1 2 Next Page

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## Search within Results



**1** Survey articles: Data mining for hypertext: a tutorial survey 87%

Soumen Chakrabarti
**ACM SIGKDD Explorations Newsletter** January 2000
Volume 1 Issue 2

With over 800 million pages covering most areas of human endeavor, the World-wide Web is a fertile ground for data mining research to make a difference to the effectiveness of information search. Today, Web surfers access the Web through two dominant interfaces: clicking on hyperlinks and searching via keyword queries. This process is often tentative and unsatisfactory. Better support is needed for expressing one's information need and dealing with a search result in more structured ways than av ...

**2** Machine learning in automated text categorization 82%

Fabrizio Sebastiani
**ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)** March 2002
Volume 34 Issue 1

The automated categorization (or classification) of texts into predefined categories has witnessed a booming interest in the last 10 years, due to the increased availability of documents in digital form and the ensuing need to organize them. In the research community the dominant approach to this problem is based on machine learning techniques: a general inductive process automatically builds a classifier by learning, from a set of preclassified documents, the characteristics of the categories. ...

**3** Data clustering: a review 82%

A. K. Jain , M. N. Murty , P. J. Flynn
**ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)** September 1999
Volume 31 Issue 3

Clustering is the unsupervised classification of patterns (observations, data items, or feature vectors) into groups (clusters). The clustering problem has been addressed in many contexts and by researchers in many disciplines; this reflects its broad appeal and usefulness as one of the steps in exploratory data analysis. However, clustering is a difficult problem combinatorially, and differences in assumptions and contexts in different communities has made the transfer of useful generic co ...

**4** Special issue on word sense disambiguation: Disambiguating highly ambiguous words 80%

Geoffrey Towell , Ellen M. Voorhees
**Computational Linguistics** March 1998
Volume 24 Issue 1

A word sense disambiguator that is able to distinguish among the many senses of common words that are found in general-purpose, broad-coverage lexicons would be useful. For example, experiments have shown that, given accurate sense disambiguation, the lexical relations encoded in lexicons such as WordNet can be exploited to improve the effectiveness of information retrieval systems. This paper describes a classifier whose accuracy may be sufficient for such a purpose. The classifier combines the ...

**5** Special issue on special feature: Sufficient dimensionality reduction 80%

Amir Globerson , Naftali Tishby
**The Journal of Machine Learning Research** March 2003
Volume 3

Dimensionality reduction of empirical co-occurrence data is a fundamental problem in unsupervised learning. It is also a well studied problem in statistics known as the analysis of cross-classified data. One principled approach to this problem is to represent the data in low dimension with minimal loss of (mutual) information contained in the original data. In this paper we introduce an information theoretic nonlinear method for finding such a most informative dimension reduction. In contrast wi ...

**6** Enhanced hypertext categorization using hyperlinks 80%

Soumen Chakrabarti , Byron Dom , Piotr Indyk
**ACM SIGMOD Record , Proceedings of the 1998 ACM SIGMOD international conference on Management of data** June 1998
Volume 27 Issue 2

A major challenge in indexing unstructured hypertext databases is to automatically extract meta-data that enables structured search using topic taxonomies, circumvents keyword ambiguity, and improves the quality of search and profile-based routing and filtering. Therefore, an accurate classifier is an essential component of a hypertext database. Hyperlinks pose new problems not addressed in the extensive text classification literature. Links clearly contain high-quality semantic clues that ...

**7** Selective sampling for example-based word sense disambiguation 80%

Atsushi Fujii , Takenobu Tokunaga , Kentaro Inui , Hozumi Tanaka
**Computational Linguistics** December 1998
Volume 24 Issue 4

This paper proposes an efficient example sampling method for example-based word sense disambiguation systems. To construct a database of practical size, a considerable overhead for manual sense disambiguation (overhead for supervision) is required. In addition, the time complexity of searching a large-sized database poses a considerable problem (overhead for search). To counter these problems, our method selectively samples a smaller-sized effective subset from a given example set for use in wor ...

**8** Exploration of text collections with hierarchical feature maps 80%

Dieter Merkl
**ACM SIGIR Forum , Proceedings of the 20th annual international ACM SIGIR conference on Research and development in information retrieval** July 1997
Volume 31 Issue SI

**9** Word sense disambiguation of adjectives using probabilistic networks 77%

Gerald Chao , Michael G. Dyer
**Proceedings of the 17th conference on Computational linguistics - Volume 1** July 2000
In this paper, word sense disambiguation (WSD) accuracy achievable by a probabilistic classifier, using very minimal training sets, is investigated. We made the assumption that there are *no* tagged corpora available and identified what information, needed by an accurate WSD system, can and cannot be automatically obtained. The lesson learned can then be used to focus on what knowledge needs manual annotation. Our system, named Bayesian Hierarchical Disambiguator (BHD), uses the Internet, a ...

**10** Special issue on word sense disambiguation: Topical clustering of MRD senses based on information retrieval techniques 77%
Jen Nan Chen , Jason S. Chang
**Computational Linguistics** March 1998
Volume 24 Issue 1
This paper describes a heuristic approach capable of automatically clustering senses in a machine-readable dictionary (MRD). Including these clusters in the MRD-based lexical database offers several positive benefits for word sense disambiguation (WSD). First, the clusters can be used as a coarser sense division, so unnecessarily fine sense distinction can be avoided. The clustered entries in the MRD can also be used as materials for supervised training to develop a WSD system. Furthermore, if t ...

**11** Special issue on word sense disambiguation: Introduction to the special issue on word sense disambiguation: the state of the art 77%
Nancy Ide , Jean Véronis
**Computational Linguistics** March 1998
Volume 24 Issue 1

**12** Video Retrieval and Browsing: Comparing discriminating transformations and SVM for learning during multimedia retrieval 77%
Xiang Sean Zhou , Thomas S. Huang
**Proceedings of the ninth ACM international conference on Multimedia** October 2001
On-line learning or "relevance feedback" techniques for multimedia information retrieval have been explored from many different points of view: from early heuristic-based feature weighting schemes to recently proposed optimal learning algorithms, probabilistic/Bayesian learning algorithms, boosting techniques, discriminant-EM algorithm, support vector machine, and other kernel-based learning machines. Based on a careful examination of the problem and a detailed analysis of the existing solutions ...

**13** Adaptive information filtering: detecting changes in text streams 77%
Carsten Lanquillon , Ingrid Renz
**Proceedings of the eighth international conference on Information and knowledge management** November 1999
The task of information filtering is to classify documents from a stream as either relevant or non-relevant according to a particular user interest with the objective to reduce information load. When using an information filter in an environment that is changing with time, methods for adapting the filter should be considered in order to retain classification accuracy. We favor a methodology that attempts to detect changes and adapts the information filter only if inevitable in order to mini ...

**14** Content-based book recommending using learning for text categorization 77%
Raymond J. Mooney , Loriene Roy
**Proceedings of the fifth ACM conference on Digital libraries** June 2000
Recommender systems improve access to relevant products and information by making personalized suggestions based on previous examples of a user's likes and dislikes. Most existing recommender

systems use collaborative filtering methods that base recommendations on other users' preferences. By contrast,content-based methods use information about an item itself to make suggestions.This approach has the advantage of being able to recommend previously unrated items to users with unique interes ...

**15** Challenges in information retrieval and language modeling: report of a workshop held at the center for intelligent information retrieval, University of Massachusetts Amherst, September 2002 77%

James Allan , Jay Aslam , Nicholas Belkin , Chris Buckley , Jamie Callan , Bruce Croft , Sue Dumais , Norbert Fuhr , Donna Harman , David J. Harper , Djoerd Hiemstra , Thomas Hofmann , Eduard Hovy , Wessel Kraaij , John Lafferty , Victor Lavrenko , David Lewis , Liz Liddy , R. Manmatha , Andrew McCallum , Jay Ponte , John Prager , Dragomir Radev , Philip Resnik , Stephen Robertson , Roni Rosenfeld , Salim Roukos , Mark Sanderson , Rich Schwartz , Amit Singhal , Alan Smeaton , Howard Turtle , Ellen Voorhees , Ralph Weischedel , Jinxi Xu , ChengXiang Zhai

**ACM SIGIR Forum** April 2003

Volume 37 Issue 1

**16** Special issue on Machine learning methods for text and images: Matching words and pictures 77%

Kobus Barnard , Pinar Duygulu , David Forsyth , Nando de Freitas , David M. Blei , Michael I. Jordan

**The Journal of Machine Learning Research** March 2003

Volume 3

We present a new approach for modeling multi-modal data sets, focusing on the specific case of segmented images with associated text. Learning the joint distribution of image regions and words has many applications. We consider in detail predicting words associated with whole images (auto-annotation) and corresponding to particular image regions (region naming). Auto-annotation might help organize and access large collections of images. Region naming is a model of object recognition as a process ...

**17** Learning with mixtures of trees 77%

Marina Meila , Michael I. Jordan

**The Journal of Machine Learning Research** September 2001

Volume 1

This paper describes the mixtures-of-trees model, a probabilistic model for discrete multidimensional domains. Mixtures-of-trees generalize the probabilistic trees of Chow and Liu (1968) in a different and complementary direction to that of Bayesian networks. We present efficient algorithms for learning mixtures-of-trees models in maximum likelihood and Bayesian frameworks. We also discuss additional efficiencies that can be obtained when data are "sparse," and we present data structures and alg ...

**18** Scalable feature selection, classification and signature generation for organizing large text databases into hierarchical topic taxonomies 77%

Soumen Chakrabarti , Byron Dom , Rakesh Agrawal , Prabhakar Raghavan

**The VLDB Journal — The International Journal on Very Large Data Bases** August 1998

Volume 7 Issue 3

We explore how to organize large text databases hierarchically by topic to aid better searching, browsing and filtering. Many corpora, such as internet directories, digital libraries, and patent databases are manually organized into topic hierarchies, also called *taxonomies*. Similar to indices for relational data, taxonomies make search and access more efficient. However, the exponential growth in the volume of on-line textual information makes it nearly impossible to maintain such taxono ...

**19** Summarization: The use of unlabeled data to improve supervised learning for text summarization 77%

Massih-Reza Amini , Patrick Gallinari
**Proceedings of the 25th annual international ACM SIGIR conference on Research and development in information retrieval** August 2002

With the huge amount of information available electronically, there is an increasing demand for automatic text summarization systems. The use of machine learning techniques for this task allows one to adapt summaries to the user needs and to the corpus characteristics. These desirable properties have motivated an increasing amount of work in this field over the last few years. Most approaches attempt to generate summaries by extracting sentence segments and adopt the supervised learning paradigm ...

**20** Fast supervised dimensionality reduction algorithm with applications to document categorization & retrieval 77%

George Karypis , Eui-Hong (Sam) Han
**Proceedings of the ninth international conference on Information and knowledge management** November 2000

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**Results 1 - 20 of 21** **short listing**

Prev Page 1 2 Next Page

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# Search Results

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Found **21** of **139,988 searched.**

## Search within Results



**21** Hypertext data mining (tutorial AM-1) 77%

Soumen Chakrabarti

**Tutorial notes of the sixth ACM SIGKDD international conference on Knowledge discovery and data mining** August 2000

**Results 21 - 21 of 21** **short listing**

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user vector Search

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**JNL** = Journal or Magazine **CNF** = Conference **STD** = Standard

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1 **Performance analysis of Godard-based blind channel identification**
*Schniter, P.;*
Adaptive Systems for Signal Processing, Communications, and Control Symposium 2000. AS-SPCC. The IEEE 2000 , 1-4 Oct. 2000
Pages:390 - 395

[Abstract] [PDF Full-Text (420 KB)] **IEEE CNF**

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2 **Blind estimation of multiple co-channel digital signals in vector FIR channels**
*Diggavi, S.N.; Young Man Cho; Paulraj, A.;*
Global Telecommunications Conference, 1995. GLOBECOM '95., IEEE , Volume: 1 , 13-17 Nov. 1995
Pages:72 - 76 vol.1

[Abstract] [PDF Full-Text (610 KB)] **IEEE CNF**

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user context Search

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1 **Recognizing user context via wearable sensors**
*Clarkson, B.; Mase, K.; Pentland, A.;*
Wearable Computers, 2000. The Fourth International Symposium on , 16-17 Oct. 2000
Pages:69 - 75

[Abstract] [PDF Full-Text (652 KB)] **IEEE CNF**

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2 **Context-aware service protocol. An extensible and configurable framework for user context awareness services in pervasive computing systems**
*Jen-yi Pan; Chin-Ping Tan; Wei-Tsong Lee;*
Wireless Communications and Networking, 2003. WCNC 2003. 2003 IEEE , Volume: 3 , 16-20 March 2003
Pages:2058 - 2063 vol.3

[Abstract] [PDF Full-Text (446 KB)] **IEEE CNF**

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3 **$Z_YX$-a multimedia document model for reuse and adaptation of multimedia content**
*Boll, S.; Klas, W.;*
Knowledge and Data Engineering, IEEE Transactions on , Volume: 13 , Issue: 3 , May-June 2001
Pages:361 - 382

[Abstract] [PDF Full-Text (868 KB)] **IEEE JNL**

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4 **Uniform Web presence architecture for people, places, and things**
*Debaty, P.; Caswell, D.;*
Personal Communications, IEEE [see also IEEE Wireless Communications] , Volume: 8 , Issue: 4 , Aug. 2001
Pages:46 - 51

[Abstract] [PDF Full-Text (1416 KB)] **IEEE JNL**

5 **Context-aware unified communication**
*Hui Lei; Ranganathan, A.;*
Mobile Data Management, 2004. Proceedings. 2004 IEEE International Conference on , 19-22 Jan. 2004
Pages:176 - 186

[Abstract] [PDF Full-Text (268 KB)] **IEEE CNF**

6 **Ontology-based integration of OLAP and information retrieval**
*Priebe, T.; Pernul, G.;*
Database and Expert Systems Applications, 2003. Proceedings. 14th International Workshop on , 1-5 Sept. 2003
Pages:610 - 614

[Abstract] [PDF Full-Text (892 KB)] **IEEE CNF**

7 **Musically expressive doll in face-to-face communication**
*Yonezawa, T.; Mase, K.;*
Multimodal Interfaces, 2002. Proceedings. Fourth IEEE International Conference on , 14-16 Oct. 2002
Pages:417 - 422

[Abstract] [PDF Full-Text (453 KB)] **IEEE CNF**

8 **LifeMinder: a wearable healthcare support system using user's context**
*Ouchi, K.; Suzuki, T.; Doi, M.;*
Distributed Computing Systems Workshops, 2002. Proceedings. 22nd International Conference on , 2-5 July 2002
Pages:791 - 792

[Abstract] [PDF Full-Text (241 KB)] **IEEE CNF**

9 **Adjustable filmstrips and skims as abstractions for a digital video library**
*Christel, M.G.; Hauptmann, A.G.; Warmack, A.S.; Crosby, S.A.;*
Research and Technology Advances in Digital Libraries, 1999. ADL '99. Proceedings. IEEE Forum on , 19-21 May 1999
Pages:98 - 104

[Abstract] [PDF Full-Text (448 KB)] **IEEE CNF**

10 **Cognitive radio: making software radios more personal**
*Mitola, J., III; Maguire, G.Q., Jr.;*
Personal Communications, IEEE [see also IEEE Wireless Communications] , Volume: 6 , Issue: 4 , Aug. 1999
Pages:13 - 18

[Abstract] [PDF Full-Text (788 KB)] **IEEE JNL**

11 **Flexibility in interface development**
*Murray, B.S.; Edmonds, E.A.;*
Computers and Digital Techniques, IEE Proceedings- , Volume: 141 , Issue: 2 , March 1994
Pages:93 - 98

[Abstract] [PDF Full-Text (572 KB)] **IEE JNL**

12 **Mobile collaborative concept mapping - combining classroom activity with simultaneous field exploration**
*Silander, P.; Sutinen, E.; Tarhio, J.;*
Wireless and Mobile Technologies in Education, 2004. Proceedings. The 2nd IEEE International Workshop on , 23-25 March 2004
Pages:114 - 118

[Abstract] [PDF Full-Text (330 KB)] **IEEE CNF**

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13 **Adaptive content delivery on mobile Internet across multiple form factors**
*Hongjiang Zhang; Wei-Ying Ma;*
Multimedia Modelling Conference, 2004. Proceedings. 10th International , 5-7 Jan. 2004
Pages:8

[Abstract] [PDF Full-Text (184 KB)] **IEEE CNF**

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14 **A process-centric approach to enterprise transformation**
*Adensamer, R.J.;*
Network Operations and Management Symposium, 1996., IEEE , Volume: 3 , 15-19 April 1996
Pages:637 - 647 vol.3

[Abstract] [PDF Full-Text (880 KB)] **IEEE CNF**

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15 **Chisel: a policy-driven, context-aware, dynamic adaptation framework**
*Keeney, J.; Cahill, V.;*
Policies for Distributed Systems and Networks, 2003. Proceedings. POLICY 2003. IEEE 4th International Workshop on , 4-6 June 2003
Pages:3 - 14

[Abstract] [PDF Full-Text (372 KB)] **IEEE CNF**

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context database Search

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1 **Content-independent task-focused recommendation**
*Herlocker, J.L.; Konstan, J.A.;*
Internet Computing, IEEE , Volume: 5 , Issue: 6 , Nov.-Dec. 2001
Pages:40 - 47

[Abstract] [PDF Full-Text (282 KB)] **IEEE JNL**

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2 **Simplifying data integration: the design of the Desert software development environment**
*Reiss, S.P.;*
Software Engineering, 1996., Proceedings of the 18th International Conference on , 25-30 March 1996
Pages:398 - 407

[Abstract] [PDF Full-Text (976 KB)] **IEEE CNF**

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3 **The BUS architecture**
*Marsh, D.; Viegas, P.;*
Power Tech Proceedings, 2001 IEEE Porto , Volume: 3 , 10-13 Sept. 2001
Pages:6 pp. vol.3

[Abstract] [PDF Full-Text (655 KB)] **IEEE CNF**

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4 **Logic programming in a fragment of intuitionistic linear logic**
*Hodas, J.S.; Miller, D.;*
Logic in Computer Science, 1991. LICS '91., Proceedings of Sixth Annual IEEE Symposium on , 15-18 July 1991
Pages:32 - 42

[Abstract] [PDF Full-Text (780 KB)] **IEEE CNF**

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classifier database Search

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1 **Probability of error metrics for best-basis selection**
*McWhorter, T.; Clark, M.;*
Signals, Systems and Computers, 2000. Conference Record of the Thirty-Fourth Asilomar Conference on , Volume: 2 , 29 Oct.-1 Nov. 2000
Pages:1109 - 1116 vol.2

[Abstract] [PDF Full-Text (500 KB)] **IEEE CNF**

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